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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. The leading military, political, educational and publicity organs and their important officials and responsible personnel with headquarters in Kunming are the following:

a. Yunnan Pacification Headquarters

Commander: LU Han, also known as LU Yung-heng (盧永衡), formerly named LU Pan-han (盧潘漢); native of Chaotung (103-39, 27-20), belongs to the Yi (彝) tribe; he is a cousin of LUNG Yun.

Deputy Commanders: SUN Tu (孫渡), General, former Governor of Jehol Province, affiliate with General FU Tso-yi.

MA Ying (馬瑛), General, former Deputy Commander of the 6 Organization and Training Headquarters in Kunming; man of the Central Government.

YU Ch'eng-wan (余程萬), General, concurrently Commander of the 26 Army (an army of the Central Government which is stationed in Yunnan) and Commander of the Southeast Yunnan Bandit Suppression Headquarters; he is loyal to the Central Government and belongs to the Whampoa Military Clique.

Under the Pacification Headquarters there is a regiment of bodyguards which total about 1,300 men. This regiment is under the control of Governor LU Han. The 26 Army, which consists of 2 divisions at present and is conscripting 7,300 men from various hsien of Yunnan in order to expand into 7 divisions which will then make the army consist of about 21,000 men, is supposed to be under the command of the Pacification Commander also, but actually it is under the entire control of Deputy Commander YU Ch'eng-wan.

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b. The Provincial Government

Peace Preservation Commander: HSIMH Chih-kung (謝質榮), a native of Yunnan and LU Han's man; commands 3 Peace Preservation Regiments or one brigade which amounts to about 3,000 men. However, most of the troops are in West Yunnan under the command of Colonel YU Chien-haun (余建勳), Commander of the West Yunnan Bandit Suppression Headquarters in Tali (100-11, 25-43).

Secretary-General: CHU Ching-hsuan (朱景煊), alias CHU Li-tung (朱麗東), LU Han's principal adviser, was former secretary of the Finance Commission under the governorship of LUNG Yun; wrote an article attacking LUNG and was obliged to leave Yunnan and turned to the CC Clique; was then 25X1 director of the Social Affairs Ministry and has been with the present job since LU Han became Governor in 1946.

Civil Affairs Commissioner: AN En-p'u (安恩溥), older Yunnan military man who affiliates with LU Han and serves as chief of LU's special police; concurrently superintendent of the Kunming Police School.

Finance Commissioner: LIN Yu-t'eng (林毓榮), alias LIN Nan-yuan (林南園), LU Han's man who formerly affiliated with the CC Clique but recently turned to join the other "democratic" Yunnan officials; in June 1949 gave up his positions as 25X1 Director of the Board of The Righteousness Daily (Cheng I Pao 正義報) and Director of the Journalist

Education Commissioner: CHIANG Liang-fu (姜亮夫). [redacted] who 25X1 affiliates with LU Han and pretends democracy; also known for squeeze.

Reconstruction Commissioner: FAN Ch'eng-shu (范承綱), affiliates with LU Han; [redacted] 25X1

c. The Municipal Government

Mayor of Kunming: TSENG Nu-huai (曾怒懷), LU Han's man; was former brigade commander under LUNG Yun, then LU's aide, and now LU's relative because their children recently married; he cooperates with LU [redacted] 25X1 Chiefs of the bureau under the municipal government are almost entirely LU's or TSENG's men; most of them are natives of Yunnan [redacted] 25X1

d. Leading Educational Organs

(1) National Yunnan University in Kunming. This university which consists of 6 colleges, namely, College of Arts, College of Science, College of Law, College of Engineering, College of Agriculture and College of Medicine, was established by the Central Government about 22 years ago and has been financed by the Central Government since that time. Although the largest

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and oldest university in Yunnan, it is poorly managed; generally speaking, the professors are inferior and students are without discipline. President HSIUNG Ch'ing-lai (熊慶來), who has been president of the university for about 12 years [redacted] 25X1 25X1

(2) National Normal College in Kunming. This college was established shortly after the war in 1946 when the member colleges of the Southwest Associated University were moved back to their pre-war locations in North China and left the university campus to the Normal College. Attached to the college are a high school and a primary school - also on the campus of the former Southwest Associated University. The college and its attached schools are about the best managed in Kunming and Yunnan.

(a) President CH'A Liang-chao (查良釗), also known as CH'A Mien-chung (查勉仲), has been the President of the college and schools since their establishment. He is a liberal Kuomintang member. CH'A has been one of the very few genuine educators of China in the modern age. He is experienced, hard working and warm-hearted [redacted] 25X1 25X1

(b) CH'A was born in Peiping in 1896; he is a graduate of the National Tsinghua University and later educated in Columbia University and Chicago University; specialized in education; came back to China in 1922 and became professor and in 1927 concurrently dean of National Peking Normal College; was President of SUN Yat-sen University, Kaifeng in 1929 and later Education Commissioner of Honan Provincial Government; in about 1930 was member of the Chinese Eastern Railway Committee (some of the members of which were Soviet officials in Manchuria) in which he learned how tricky the Kremlin-directed Soviet members were; established the I Wen Middle School, the first school in China which adopted the Dalton's Educational System, in about 1932; was one of the organizers and Vice-President of the Hsiang Shan Orphanage in the Western Hills, Peiping, until 1937 when the war against the Japanese broke out and he went to Kunming; was professor and Chief of Student Guidance and Discipline through the war; established the Normal College and has been its President since 1946. [redacted] 25X1

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(3) Although no college or university has been established by the Yunnan provincial fund, provincial high schools are many. The leading ones are K'un Hua Normal School, K'un Hua Industrial School, K'un Hua Commercial School, K'un Hua Boys' Middle School, K'un Hua Girls' Middle School, K'un Hua Girls' Vocational School and Yunnan Provincial School of English. Students of the above schools usually follow the lead of National Yunnan University.

e. Leading Publicity Organs

In addition to work done by members of the Political Department of the Yunnan Pacification Headquarters which is directed by CH'EN Jung-ming (陳榮明), the other responsible personnel for publicity work of the Pacification Headquarters do little other than welcoming and seeing off big wheels at the airfield. Chung Yang Jih Pao (中英日報), published by CC Clique member CH'IEH Ts'ang-shih (蔣江卿), is about the only press organ which is definitely on the Central Government's side; it still calls the Chinese Communists "bandits" and hopes for the success of the Kuomintang. The mosquito papers, weeklies and others, including The Observer (Kuan Ch'a Pao 輓盜報) and The Righteousness Daily (Cheng I Pao 正義報), have definitely turned toward the Communists. Kuan Ch'a Pao, which is published by LUNG Yun's son, LUNG Sheng-wu (龍昇武), reads very much like the Hongkong Ta Kung Pao; the Cheng I Pao in Kunming which is published by JUAN I-jen (簡以仁), reads very much like the Hongkong En Hui Pao. They bear more news from the Hsin Hua News Agency than from the Central News Agency. The only "open-secret" cover they put on is that instead of indicating the news comes from the Hsin Hua News Agency, these papers say "news from Hongkong". They openly attack the Central Government and call it the "CHIANG Government", however, these papers claim that they are on good terms with the municipal and provincial governments. While the Kuan Ch'a Pao is completely financed and directed by LUNG Sheng-wu, the Cheng I Pao has been in the hands of the Board of Staff and Laborers since June 1949, before which month it was financed and directed by a Board of Directors headed by the present Finance Commissioner LIN Yü-t'eng. Leftist reporters crept into the Cheng I Pao and demanded a change with threats; in the hope of retaining his high post and avoiding his name being put on the "war criminal" list, LIN gave in and withdrew his authority from the paper.

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2. LU Han was on the Central Government side up to the latter part of 1948 when his former subordinate and division commander TSENG Tse-sheng (曾澤生) surrendered to the Communists in Manchuria and LU Chün-ch'üan (盧淳泉)'s troops were smashed by the Communists in Manchuria. Realizing that he had very little military power to depend upon and finding that the Communist and bandit troops were expanding in Yunnan, LU, when attending the conference of the Central Government for the last time, politely demanded the removal of the Yunnan Garrison Headquarters (an organ of the Central Government). CHIANG Kai-shek granted LU his wish but in order to watch LU, CHIANG replaced the garrison headquarters with the 6 Organization and Training Headquarters with HO Shao-chou (何紹周), HO Ying-ch'in's nephew, as commander and concurrently commander of the 49 Army which was also then established.

3. Up to March 1949, 34 of the total 120 hsien of Yunnan were occupied by the Chinese Communists and the so-called People's Armed Forces. HO Shao-chou, who used drastic measures in dealing with student demonstrations and other movements, aroused ill feeling among the students who were instigated by undercover Communists and Democratic League members. In addition to the students, various press organs manipulated by leftist and opportunist editors and reporters advocated the removal of HO Shao-chou.

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4. In the name of helping LU to suppress the bandits, the 26 Division, which troops are Cantonese, was sent over to Yunnan in March 1949. Also at the same time the Southeast Yunnan Bandit Suppression Headquarters was established in K'aiyuan or Amhsien (103-10, 23-44), with Division Commander Yu Ch'eng-wan (余經萬) as the bandit suppression commander concurrently. In May 1949 the 26 Division was expanded into the 26 Army of two divisions with about 14,000 men. They have been much better equipped, much better disciplined and much more efficient than LU Han's peace preservation regiments or bodyguards; they have also out-numbered the combination of the latter two. The 26 Army is sufficient Central Government military strength to make LU Han keep quiet for the time being but insufficient to make LU loyal.

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7. At present, very few of the hsien of Yunnan are entirely free from Communists or real bandits, the latter including LUNG Yun's former subordinates. Since 24 July 1949, the 26 Army has been trying to raise about 7,300 men to enlarge the army into three divisions. Places where they have been raising troops include the following hsien: Ch'engkung (102-48, 24-55), Iliang (103-09, 24-54), Chengchiang (102-52, 24-42), Huining (102-54, 24-15), Lunan (103-17, 24-46), Luliang (103-38, 25-02), Chinning (102-42, 24-44), Sungming (103-01, 25-22), Anning (102-30, 24-56), Kunyang (102-33, 24-43) and Fuming (102-30, 25-14). All these hsien are near Kunming and are about the least annoyed by the Communists or bandits; this makes the process of raising troops much easier than if done in other hsien far away from Kunming.

8. General Chinese Communist military situation in Yunnan

The Chinese Communists are most strong in South Yunnan, less strong in East Yunnan and still less strong in West Yunnan.

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a. South Yunnan

- (1) The Communist troops in South Yunnan are organized under two main columns, namely, Yunnan-Kweichou-Kwangsi Border Column of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the Second Column of Yunnan People's Self-Defense Army. The Yunnan-Kweichou-Kwangsi Border Column, which was formally established in January 1949, is headed by General CHUANG T'ien (莊田) but the one who actually leads the troops is General CHU Chia-pi (朱家璧), Deputy Commander of the Column. The Second Column of the Yunnan People's Self-Defense Army is headed by LI Po-hsiung (李伯卿) and is actually led by Deputy Commander YU Wei-min (余衛民).
- (2) In March 1949, CHU's troops occupied not only many hsien along the Yunnan-Kweichou-Kwangsi border, but quite a number along the Yunnan-French Indo-China border. YU's troops who occupied the area west of the Yunnan-French Indo-China Railway cooperated with CHU's troops.
- (3) At the end of April 1949, the Chinese Communist Branch Headquarters in Yunnan further organized the Second Column of the Yunnan People's Self-Defense Army into two People's Armed Forces, namely the P'u Kuang Army Corps and the South Yunnan People's Self-Defense Army. The P'u Kuang Army Corps led by FU Hsiao-lou (傅曉樓) in P'uerhsien was an anti-Government military troop in which a few Communist students crept in and succeeded in making FU formally turn to the Communists. The South Yunnan People's Self-Defense Army led by LO Cheng-ming (羅正明) and LIU Ya-nan (劉亞南) in Ssuma, Lantsang (99-59, 22-35), Mienning (101-04, 22-47) and vicinities was also a non-Communist troop to begin with.
- (4) That part of South Yunnan controlled by the Chinese Communists was further enlarged after the P'u Kuang Army Corps was reorganized into the 13 Detachment (Branch Column) of the 2 Column of the Yunnan People's Self-Defense Army still led by FU Hsiao-lou, and after the South Yunnan People's Self-Defense Army was reorganized into the 11 Detachment (Branch Column) of the 2 Column of the Yunnan People's Self-Defense Army still led by LIU Ya-nan, while LO Cheng-ming was promoted deputy commander of the 2 Column of the Yunnan People's Self-Defense Army.
- (5) Although the 26 Army of the Central Government set up its headquarters in Kaiyuan about 15 March 1949 and recovered some of the towns of the hsien from the Communists, these towns have not been very well held. Either the Communists infiltrate by political means or they come back again as soon as the 26 Army withdraws. Various towns constantly change hands and in South Yunnan the 26 Army can be sure to hold fast only those towns along the Yunnan-Indo-China Railway. To avoid any possible heavy losses, CHU's major strength is along the Yunnan-Indo-China Border and YU's in the hsien near Burma. They still use the tactics of guerrilla warfare. Their troops number about 27,000 men.
- (6) On 30 April 1949, a conference at Puerh hsien was held to bring about the reorganization of the P'ukuang Unit and the Yi Nan Border District People's Self-Defense Army so as to bring them under the command system of the Yunnan People's Self-Defense Army, and to consider the problem of local political regimes.

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(7) Representatives who were present at the conference are as follows:

- (a) CHAO Wen (趙文), representative of the CCP Yunnan Provincial Government Council.
- (b) LI Po-heiung (李伯雄) and YU Wei-min (余衛民), representatives of the 2 Column of the Yunnan People's Self-Defense Army.
- (c) LO Cheng-ming (羅正明), FU Hsiao-lou (傅曉樓), LU En-tse (呂恩澤) and CHO Meng-chin (卓孟晉), representatives of the P'u Kuang (普光) Unit and the Yi Nan (迤南) People's Self-Defense Army.

b. East Yunnan

(1) Communist troops of the East Yunnan People's Self-Defense Branch Column in the area in East Yunnan are led by YANG Shou-tu (楊守圖) and YANG's uncle YANG T'i-ydan (楊体元). Their troops number about 18,000 men and they have set up Communist bases in each one of the hsien either in town or at the suburb of the city. For instance, the town of Milo (103-23, 24-24) was recently recovered by the 26 Army, but Communist bases in the suburbs are very strong. Magistrates in the towns simply can do nothing under the threat of the Communists at the suburbs who may come down on the town at any time and without encountering any resistance from the Peace Preservation Corps or police. The town of Hsianwei (宣威), for instance, is in the hands of some young Hsianwei natives who liberated themselves. However, they find they have to leave the Communists the suburbs in order to maintain peace in town. Besides, they find their own sons and daughters going over to the Communists.

c. West Yunnan

A contingent of about 5,000 men is led by LIANG Hsing-lou (梁星樓), Commander of the Southwest Yunnan People's Self-Defense Army which moves about Chingtung (100-54, 24-27), Menghua (100-20, 25-15) and vicinity. Although the town of Menghua was recovered by the Peace Preservation Regiments commanded by Colonel YU Chien-hsun (余建勛), the Communists still move around in the suburbs. As a matter of fact, the town of Menghua was recovered with almost no contact with the Communist troops which just moved away as the Peace Preservation troops came over. Other troops in West Yunnan which are encouraged by the Chinese Communists but have not yet been organized into regular Communist troops include the "Anti-Opium-Production-Suppression Corps" (K'ang Ch'an Tui 抗癌隊) led by LI Chien-chou (李建周), the People's Self-Defense Corps led by CHAO Fu-ch'u (趙復初) and the People's Self-Defense troops led by LO Ying (羅英).

9. Although there are no Communist troops in the municipality of Kunming, there is considerable political and publicity work obviously taking place throughout the city. Except for the organization of the Peasants' Union in various Communist controlled cities and especially in the suburbs of such cities, other political and publicity activities in Yunnan take those of Kunming as a pattern. In Kunming as well as in the parts of Yunnan controlled by the Communists, the Students' Union and the New Democratic Youth Corps are the most active among all other organizations established or dominated by the Communists.

10. National Yunnan University, which used to take the lead in all student movements, and recently pulled the Normal College, the Wu Hua College (a badly-run college established by the Kuomintang elder, CHOU Tsung-yueh (周宗頤)), and the Provincial School of English together to form into a "League of

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leadership". "Summer" schools are established to take in high school, primary school and even illiterate students - all free of charge. Many of the teachers throughout the province are underground Communists, leftist lecturers, or "professional" assistants and students. Although Chinese, English, mathematics, and natural science are taught in such "summer" schools, the courses most emphasized are social science - the other name for the New Democracy (Hain Min Chu Chu I ~~新民主主義~~) - and Country Dance - the famous Yang Ko Wu (秧歌舞). Posters openly advertising the sale of "The New Democracy" and other books written by MAO Tse-tung are pasted on the most obvious spots of the campus wall. Students of the summer schools are taught to get ready "for the dawn" and for presenting Yang Ko Wu to welcome the Liberation Army. Small groups called Learning Teams have been formed; conferences for discussion on problems of the "New Democracy" and evening rallies are frequent.

11. In the summer school of the Normal College in 1949, about 1,300 students were collected. The teacher who teaches "social science" is the underground Communist worker TUNG Shu (董庶), lecturer of the Normal College. Groups for "learning" and conferences for discussion are led by him. In each of the universities, colleges and schools, the Szu Lien Hui (緒聯會) has been established. This is a union consisting of a group of representatives of the teachers, the staff, the students and the workers of a given university, college or school. Members of each union are either Communists or pro-Communists, they claim that they should dominate the entire affairs of their respective university, college or school. In addition to attacking the university, college or school authorities, the union members demand the retention or removal of certain professors or teachers, the stopping of non-Yunnan troops from entering Yunnan soil, for the transporting in of sufficient gold and silver reserve before the issuance of silver yuan notes, and for everything, big and small, military or political.
12. In the National Yunnan University, as well as in other colleges, the Departmental Affairs Committee, which is exactly like that now at Peita or Tsinghua in Peiping, has already revised all curricula of the various departments for the coming semester. The course in the San Min Chu I has not only been cancelled from the curricula and replaced by Marxism-Leninism and New Democracy but the students have refused to take any examination on San Min Chu I and civics. Students claim that they are getting ready for the "taking-over" job. About one-sixth of the students of National Yunnan University and of the Normal College, and quite a number of high school and even primary school students, have left the university or schools during the summer vacation for home ostensibly, but actually in order to join the service of YANG Shou-tu (楊守圖) or YU Wei-min.
13. The high school teachers, the primary school teachers, the reporters and editors, bank employees, ricksha coolies, etc., have their unions. All such unions follow the representative system whereby a few Communist members represent the entire body. As soon as the Szu Lien Hui of universities, colleges and schools demand or protest something, other unions follow suit. On 7 August 1949 the ricksha coolies' union demanded that the municipal government stop running any buses in town, because since the bus resumed operation in July 1949 the ricksha coolies have lost business. On 8 August the municipal government ordered the bus company to turn its downtown run to long distance suburb service. On 9 August 1949, the bus drivers' union demanded that the municipal government withdraw its order. Neither the Students' Union nor any of the press organs criticize this case as they do in almost all other instances.
14. The following is biographical data on other important figures in the province:
 - a. CHUANG T'ien (莊天), General, native of Ch'üngchou (110-21, 20-02) Hainan Island; participated in the revolution of 1926; went to Moscow to study military science after the Kuomintang purged the Communists in

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1927; returned and became political commissar of a regiment of the Red Army in Kiangsi; participated in the Long March during which his left foot was seriously wounded; organized the Hainan Island Anti-Japanese Independent Column in 1940 together with FENG Pei-chu (馮白鈞) who was then commander of the column and CHUANG T'ien's deputy; went to Nanking to negotiate with the Kuomintang for the withdrawal of the column to North China during the Kuomintang-Communist peace talks in 1946; failed in the negotiation and was blocked by the Kuomintang; was obliged to lead some of the troops of the column first to Kwangtung then to the border of Yunnan and Kwangsi where he joined CHU Chia-pei's troops; was made commander of the Yunnan-Kweichou-Kwangsi Border Column of the Chinese People's Liberation Army in January 1949.

- b. CHU Chia-pei (朱家璧), General, native of Yunnan and nephew of the well-known former division commander of LUNG Yun's troops, CHU Hsu (朱旭) alias CHU Hsiao-tung (朱曉東); graduate of the 8th graduation class of the Whampoa Military Academy; believed in Nihilism advocated by PA Chin (巴金) and Bakhunin to begin with but turned to be a strong believer in Marxism-Leninism after receiving his training in the Anti-Japanese College in Yenan in North Shensi during the war; was made educational executive secretary of the North Shensi Public Academy after graduation from the Anti-Japanese College; was then sent to Chungking for secret service work and later to Yunnan where he became chief and training officer of the Students' Military Training Corps and then chief of LU Han's Special Service Regiment; because of his uncle's friendship with LU, he followed LU Han to French Indo-China to participate in the ceremony of the Japanese surrender in 1945 during which period General TU Yu-ming entered Yunnan and disarmed LUNG Yun's men while General HO Ying-ch'in negotiated with LU Han in French Indo-China; CHU tried to persuade LU not to give in to HO but did not succeed; was imprisoned by HO's men for about a month; released by LU Han when the latter formally became governor of Yunnan; went into business and made some money, and then quietly went to Mi-lo (密勒) and Shih-tsung (石松) and openly raised his banner of revolt in February 1948; was made deputy commanding officer of the Yunnan-Kweichou-Kwangsi Border Column. With quite a number of students in his column who were formerly trained by him in the Students' Military Training Corps and many from National Yunnan University, CHU's column of troops possesses a high degree of political consciousness and is very successful in assimilating more students and more men from Central Government forces as well as from the municipal and provincial governments.
- c. LI Po-hsiung (李伯雄) old member and political cadre of the Chinese Communist Party who formed a Communist base in Yuanchiang (元江, 101-59, 23-38), Mochiang (101-41, 23-36) and their vicinities and who joined YU Wei-min's troops nearby and later formed the Second Column of the Yunnan People's Self-Defense Army with LI as commander and YU as LI's deputy.
- d. YU Wei-min (余衛民), graduate of the 8th graduation class of Whampoa Military Academy, the same class as that of CHU Chia-pei; was also trained in Yenan in the Anti-Japanese College during the war and then secretly sent to the Kuomintang controlled areas to take military posts - first as chief-of-staff of a Kuomintang division then as deputy commander of the 6 Regional Peace Preservation Headquarters in Yunnan; revolted in August 1948, conquered Yuanchiang (元江), Lungwu (龙武, 102-35, 23-52), Shihping (石屏, 102-31, 23-43) and reached as far as Tunghai (通海), Chuchi (102-42, 23-58), Oshan (102-21, 24-12).
- e. YANG Shou-tu (楊守圖); born in about 1922; native of Luliang, Yunnan; joined the Chinese Communist Party with his brother and sister when very young; disguised himself as a girl by the name of Miss MA Li (馬麗) and moved around East Yunnan doing propaganda work during the war against the

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Japanese; later entered National Yunnan University and served as top leader of student movements; has been leading guerrilla warfare in the villages of East Yunnan since about August 1948.

f. YANG T'i-yuan (楊体元), YANG Shou-tu's uncle; he is about sixty years of age and a former member and vice-chairman of the Lu Liang Hsien Council; could not get along with Magistrate YANG Yu-shan (楊玉山) in certain financial matters and so left Lu-liang together with YANG Shou-tu; a compromise was arranged by the provincial government and he came back but went away again in April 1948; led some of his men to Lo-p'ing (104-20, 24-58) then to Lu-hsi (103-45, 24-31) to join CHU Chia-pi and attack Ch'iu-pei (104-12, 24-06) together with CHU's men; refused to be bought by the provincial government and formally joined the People's Liberation Army in the summer of 1948.

g. LIANG Hsing-lou (梁星樓), native of Yunnan and in his early sixties; was former deputy commander of the 58 Army of Yunnan; he governs his army with good discipline.

h. SHIH Kuo-liang (師國良), born in Lu-hsi in about 1919; belongs to the Yi tribe; graduated from the Normal College in the summer of 1949; was discouraged by the present government and joined the group of leftist Yi students who collected intelligence for the Communists in the summer of 1949 in Kunming; followed the group and went home with them in July 1949 but came back after only a few days bringing a village boy who as well as himself did not like the "learning" obligations in the liberated area. Good-natured and musical; careful but sincere; he knows many middle-rank Communist officials in East and South Yunnan who are either from the Yi tribe or are Chinese.

i. CH'EN Erh-p'i (陳爾僻), born in Hsuan-wei (104-00, 26-14) in about 1918; graduate of National Yunnan University; was assistant of the Normal College in 1948; with the good will of liberating the people of his native hsien from corrupt officials, he returned to Hsuan-wei at the end of 1948 and together with a few young Hsuan-wei natives who are honest and capable removed the corrupt officials and took over the administration. Having served as chief of the Education Bureau of the hsien, CH'EN has recently become pretty discouraged at the fact that they did not have the full liberty of doing things. Pressure from the Communists at the suburbs is strong. Although his friend the magistrate, whose surname is CH'IU (邱), is a liberal hard working military man, the magistrate's son and daughter have gone to the suburbs and joined the Communists. At the end of July 1949, CH'EN left Hsuan-wei for Ch'u-ching (楚雄); because some troops of the 26 Army were said to arrive soon and administrative personnel of the hsien were apt to be misunderstood - that they meant to cooperate with the Communists at the suburbs - and get arrested.

j. CHAO Shao-hsin (趙少新), lieutenant of the Peace Preservation Regiment under Colonel YU Chien-hsun (余建勋) in West Yunnan (Headquarters at Ta Li (100-11, 25-43), native of Yunnan; has been in the Peace Preservation Troops for seven years, knows many middle ranked military officials in the Peace Preservation Regiments and the 26 Army.

k. LIU Chia-tso (劉家佐), born in Kiangsi in about 1924; junior class student of the Normal College who stays in the same compound as the Yi tribe students; has been in Kunming for three years; possesses good knowledge of the Chinese Communist ways of doing things in Kiangsi and with which knowledge as foundation he seeks to know and understand more about the Communist activities in Kunming and Yunnan than an average college student; good honest young man, hard worker; a liberal element.

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